St. Joseph Live Stock.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, July 29,-(Special.)

Stock in Sight.

Following are the receipts at the four principal markets for July 29:

St. Louis Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—WHEAT—Lower No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 70%c; track, 71% 671%c; July, 70%c; September, 71%c; December, 74c; No. 2 hard, 6%c; receipts, 88.10

SEEDS-Prime timothy, quiet; small lot

\$6.00618.00.

RYE—Better; 54055c.

RYE—Better; 54055c.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1.26.

METALS—Lead, better; \$4.57½. Spelter, dull; \$5.5506.90.

POULTRY—Steady; chickens, 7½c; young, 9½610c; turkeys, 9c; young, 15c; ducks, 600 61½c; geese, 60061½c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 15018c; ducks, 196015c.

10,000 bu.; corn. 95,000 bu.; oats, 9,000 bu.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$1.5918.W; choice prairie, \$6.5506.50.

BUTTER—Creamery, 1414@1614c; dairy, 14c.

EGGS—Steady; dealers encouraged at prospect of slightly cooler weather; fresh Missourl and Kansas stock, firsts, \$14c.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 96,000 bu.; corn, 43,500

u.; oats, 6,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 19,800 bu.; corn, 45,-

TOLEDO, July 29.-WHEAT-Dull and weak; No. 2 cash and July, 711/4c; Sep-

CORN-Dull and lower; No. 2 mixed

OATS—Dull and steady: No. 2 mixed, 22c, RYE—Dull and easy; No. 2 cash, 524gc, SEEDS—Cloverseed, dull and steady; prime cash, new, \$3.75; October, \$4.45.

Milwaukee Grain Market

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—FLOUR-Steady WHEAT-Quiet: No. 1 northern, 724c; No.

RYE—Lower; No. 1, 529c. BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 40c; sample, 35@

BELATED HONESTY.

Instances Where the Conscience Re-

volted Somewhat Slowly.
"What's the news?" I asked the pro-

done an immense mail order and catalogue

course I meant news in jewelry, reports the

"There's a big revival of religion going

"Why I got two letters last week just two

days apart, and here they are," as he pro-

could possibly account for the sudden spasm

of honesty which seems to have taken hold

"Gentleman: Some two years ago I or-

which arrived all right, but in the bottom

of the packing box was a solid silver dinner

at thirty-six dollars a dozen. I therefore en-

"MRS.

"MRS. -

duced them, triumphantly. "Nothing else

on up in New Hampshire and down in Louis-

iana," he answered gleefully, "and I am

"How's that?" I asked astonished.

of these two ladies after long silence."

reach you safely. Yours very truly,

"Concord. N. H., March 3, 1899."

ceive it all right. Yours sincerely,

There must be revivals in both places."

able to understand anything."

heart to pursue the subject further.

conscious Imbecile.

"Note," he said, "that in both instances

the goods were received a long time ago.

time, and they couldn't stand it any longer.

And here they are:

Of

business for about forty-five years.

northern, 71@714c. OATS Steady at 23%@26., RYE-Lower: No. 1, 524c.

New York Herald.

the gainer.

and read:

00 bu.; oats, none.

dairy, 12@15c, EGGS—Quiet; 9c, WHISKY—Steady, \$1.26.

 Omaha
 382

 Chicago
 600

 Kansas City
 380

 St. Louis
 400

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

6,963 12,000

Generally Speaking Conditions Are Favorable to an Advance.

FIRMER RATES CONSIDERED PROBABLE

Good Demand for Money is Likely for Crop Purposes in a Short Time

Crop Purposes in a Short Time
—General Situation on
the Street.

NEW YORK, July 30.—(Special.)—Henry
Clews, head of the banking house of Henry
Clews & Co., writes:

The stock market is apparently taking its usual summer rest; and more of the prominent leaders are absent on vacations than is general; presumably enjoying the profits of the last buil campaign and waiting developments before inaugurating another. What the future of the market will be during the next six weeks is not easy to determine. Generally speaking, the conditions are highly favorable to an advance; but any forward movement is likely to be held more or less in check by apprehensions concerning the money market. Our bank reserves are low, and an active demand for money is expected very soon to meet crop and trade requirements; so that bororwers generally seem unable to forecast the future with real confidence. A little timidity on this score will do no harm; for the creation of a bull movement at this time would probably precipitate an undesirable twist in the money market. Should the speculation, however, be kept within moderate bounds we see no reason for alarm about the money market. Firmer rates are both probable and desirable, being a natural sequence of prosperous times. A good demand is likely for crop purposes; but it should be remembered that every year, the west becomes less dependent upon the east on this account. A brisk demand for the market that merchange of the market on those who are presumably in the market on those who are presumabl mand for commercial paper seems probable owing to trade activity; but here too there are offsets from the facts that merchants have better resources than ordinarily, and the big trusts which generally carry heavy cash balances wilf supplant large quantities of commercial paper that formerly came upon the market. Added to these offsets are the facts that very considerable amounts of time loans will mature in August and September; and any sharp rise in money rates would probably hasten gold imports from Europe. Nevertheless, the money market wilf not be a bull factor for some time to come.

The market on those who are presumably short to him.

Provisions ruled dull and slightly easles on light country liquidation. Packers were credited with stilling on a moderate scale, but the trade generally appeared to be in a waiting mood. September pork sold between \$5.40 and \$5.40. closing at \$5.20½ a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September ribs sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5.42½, a net loss of 7½ c. September sold between \$5.15 and \$5.20. closing at \$5. upon the east on this account. A brisk de-mand for commercial paper seems probable

Scarcity of Paper Currency.

Indications point to a scarcity of paper currency during the autumn months. As currency reform is still a question of the future, it is imperative that the Treasury department take some steps for relief. One the best and most practicable methods would be the issue of gold certificates. Sec-retary Gago cannot afford to be over-scrupulous about the limits of his authority. When Secretary Carlisle doubted his right to issue gold certificates the reserve was below the \$100,000,000 limit. Now the gold re-serve is at about its maximum, over \$246. 000,000, and increasing daily; so that what might have been prudent in the one case becomes injurious timidity in the other. Mr. Gage, however, is a practical financier of high reputation; and it is hardly likely that he will permit minor technicalities to pre-vent his making our present financial system work as well as possible. Some reflef may be afforded by an increase of bank circula-tion, but this is problematical while present restrictions remain.

The general business situation is highly promising. Nearly all the principal industries are actively employed, and the iron trade is experiencing a boom beyond all precedent. An extraordinary fact is the comparative absence of speculation. Our mills are crowded with orders for goods that are wanted for actual consumption; and for once in history at least the speculator has failed to anticipate future wants. Another striking feature is the uniform belief that we are to have one or two years of prosperity like the present with little interruption. The world, and especially the United States, is recovering several years of retarded growth with a rush. In about a year, how-ever, production will have partially caught up with consumption, and we may then expect some abatement numerous advances in wages, and the start-ing of new enterprises, will suffice to carry us along for a considerable period. Crop prospects are not unfavorable. There is every likelihood of our having an average ount of wheat for home and foreign con sumption, with prospects of a good demand on the latter account. Corn promises we'll Railroad earnings show very handsome gains. The grangers are carrying enormous quantities of grain; and the great re-vival in industrial and commercial activity materially swells their revenue. The political future contains many perplexing questions; but they are not of a sort that will seriously affect business. The next session of congress will be viewed with much less concern than its predecessors; not the least because both parties will avoid giving

offense previous to a presidential election. Southwestern Properites Active.

What activity there was in the marke during the week was principally in the southwestern properties, most of which scored a considerable advance, due largely to the fact that the corn crop bids fair to be the largest on record, besides which mest of these slocks have not had an advance in keeping with the prominent dividend payers Other than this the movement of the gen-eral market was narrow and reactionary highest rates for money and the senteeism of most of the prominent operators were the principal reasons for the ness prevailing. The group of industrial properties in most instances was not only ery weak but many of them scored conspicuously lower quotations. Sugar and to bacco, however, took a contrary course and were quite active and strong. The break in the rate of foreign exchange yesterday is exceedingly favorable feature, as will have an important influence on the money market; besides it denotes a diminshed money strain by the Bank of England. Eastbound shipments this week 120,000 tons, as against 47,000 tons for corresponding week of last year. This is what is backing the stock market, as it a most potential legitimate factor on the which makes the vocation of the bears on railroad shares an unprofitable occupation at the present time.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, July 30.—The stock market on the whole has been firm during the week a majority of the movements up-Americans received more attention from investors and prices were buoyant and showing material improvement and closing at the best figures of the week. The feature of the dealings was the buying o Louisville & Nashville shares, which were points higher on the week. The principa points higher on the week. The principal advances were Wabash debt, which rose 1% Northern Pacific, 14: Louisville & Nashville and Central Pacific, 14: each; Baltimore & Ohio, 1; Denver & Rio Grande, Erie preferred Northern Pacific points; Norfolk & Western preferred, ferred, Northern Pacific preferred; Reading firsts, and Union Pacific, each %. Most of the others rose from 14 to 14

Money was easy at 11/2 to 2 per cent for call loans, 22,372% per cent for fixtures and 3% to 3 7-16 per cent for three months' bills.

Manchester Textile Fabrics. MANCHESTER, July 20.—The last week has been a satisfactory one in the market here, the business in yarns about equaling the production and prices remaining un-changed. The demand for cloth is still active and many eastern goods have been sold far into 1900. Prices continue hariening and many orders have been turned down Calcutta bought shirtings and the aggre gate of the week's Indian-China busines considerable.

was considerable. Indian fine goods want higher prices with delivery next year. The miscelfaneous trade has been good printing, bleaching and satteen weaves all bardening. There has been no change in the favorable home trade conditions. French spinners are selling freely at rising The situation in the German mar

Statement of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, July 30.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2.420,000 spring, 63%c.

DULLUTH, July 29.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 70%c; September, 70%c; No. 1 northern, cash, 70%c; No. 2 northern, 66%c; No. 3 spring, 63%c.

MARKET TAKES SUMMER REST | pesetas: notes in circulation, decrease, 4.815,000 pesetas. Spanish 4s closed yesterday at 68.80. Gold was quoted at 23.05.

Features of the Trading and Closing

Prices on Saturday.
CHICAGO, July 29.—Wheat lost an early advance of the today and closed weak at a lecline of 19974c. Corn lost %c cats 190 and provisions 21/2719c, the latter on pork.
Apprehensions of frost, higher cables from Liverpool and reports of lack of moisture in India caused a firm and higher

Articles	Upen.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'dy
Wheat. July Sept Dec	70% 71%0% 75%0%	704 7116 73%	70% 70% 72%	70% 70%-71 72%	70% 71% 78
July Sept Dec May	31% 31%@% 29%-30 31@%	314 314 30 314	31% 31% 20% 30%	31% 31% 29% 30%	31% 31% 30% 31 4@%
*Oats. July Sept Dec May	24@36 1936 1936 1936 2156	97 1936 1936/816 2136	24% 19% 19% 21%	26 19% 19% 21%	284 194 193 215
Sept Oct		8 95 8 87%	8 82% 8 85	8 82% 8 85	8 90 8 95

*No. 2. *No. 2. Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Market steady; patents, \$3.45@ 3.55; straights, \$3.00@3,25; clears, \$2.80@3.10; spring specials, \$4.00; hard patents, \$3.50@ 3.60; soft patents, \$3.30@3.40; straights, \$3.00 @3.10; bakers, \$2.40@2.60. WHEAT—No. 3 spring, 69@70c; No. 2 ced, 711/2c. CORN—No. 2, 32@321/4c; No. 2 yellow, 32@

5 45

. 545

5 40 5 4234 5 45 5 45 5 4734 5 50

OATS-No. 2, 20%@21c; No. 2 white, 23%c; No. 3 white, 221-6231-c. RYE-No. 2, 524-c. SEEDS-No. 1 flaxseed, 9714c; northwest, 1.00; prime timothy, \$2.45; clover, contract trade, \$6.50.

\$1.00: prime timothy, \$2.45; clover, contract grade, \$6.50.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$8.10@ 8.80. Lard, per 190 lbs., \$5.25@5.37½, Short rlbs sides (loose), \$5.00@5.20. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$5.37½@5.50. Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.40@5.45.
WHISKY—Distillers finished goods, per gal, \$1.26.

gal., \$1,29.	No. of the contract of the con	
SUGARS-Cut	loaf, \$6.02; granulate	d, \$5.60
Following are 4	the receipts and ship	ments
Articles.	Receipts, Shi	oments
Flour, bbls		7.00
Wheat, bu	79 000	77.00
Corn, bu	528 600	679.00
Corn, bu	420,000	374.00
Oats, bu,	7 000	******
Oats, bu, Rye, bu,	5 000	54 (9)
Barley, bu	***************************************	571,107
On the Produc	e exchange today t firm; creameries, 1	he but
ter market was	firm; creameries, 1	314 G 17c
dairies 11921719.	Eggs, weak; fres	n, 119
tille Cheese	weak at strain.	Dresser
noultey weak: t	urkeys, 714@814c; cl	ilckens

9035c; springs, 125013c. OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Conditions of Trade and Quotation on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS-Good stock, weak at 10c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 11@12e; choice, 13@14c; separator, 18@19c; gathered cream POILLTRY-Hens live 714c: chickens, 11@12c; old and staggy roosters live, 3½@5c; ducks and geese, live, 6@6½c;

urkeys, live, 8c, PIGEONS-Live, per doz., 75c@\$1.00. VEALS-Choice, 9c. VEGETABLES.

WATERMELONS-Southern, crated for CANTALOUPE-Per crate, \$1.50@1.65; CANTALOUPE—Per crate, \$1.00@1.65; basket, 70@80c. TOMATOES—Per 4-basket crate, 60@65c, POTATOES—New potatoes, 25@35c per bu. CUCUMBERS—Per doz., 39c. CELERY—Per doz., 39c.

FRUIT3. BLUEBERRIES-Per 16-qt. case, \$1.75. BLACKBERRIES-Per 24-qt. case, \$3.00. PLUMS-California, per crate, \$1.40@1.50. PLUMS-California, per crate, \$1,4001.50. CALIFORNIA PEACHES - Freestones

APPLES—Per bbl., \$2.00@2.25. TROPICAL FRUIT. ORANGES—California Valencias, \$5.00. LEMONS—California fatey, \$4,25694.75; Messina, fancy, \$6,0065.59. BANANAS—Choice, crated, large stock, per bunch, \$2,506.2.75; medium-sized, bunches, \$2,006.2.25.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES, 12 green hides, 74c; No. 2 green hides, 64c; No. 1 saited hides, 84c; No. 2 saited hides, 74c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 ibs., 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 ibs., TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.-Tallow, No.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 3½c; tailow, No. 2, 3c; rough tailow, 1½c; white grease, 2½@3c; yellow and brown grease, 1½@12½c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green saited, each, 15@75c; green saited shearings (short wooled early skins), each, 15c; dry shearings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 2@4c, dry flint, Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 1@4c.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions. Liverpool Grain and Provisions.
LiverPool. July 23.—WHEAT—Spot.
firm; No. 1 California, 6s 1dg08 2d; No. 2
red, western, winter, 5s 9½d; No. 2 spring,
5s 11½d; futures, firm; July, 5s 65d; September, 5s 10½d; December, 5s 11½d.
CORN—Spot, firm; American mixed, new,
3s 4½d; old, 3s 4¾d; futures, steady; July,
3s 4½d; September, 5s 4½d; October, 3s 47åd. FLOUR-St. Louis fancy winter, dull,

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 10d.
PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, western, 55s. Hams, shor tcut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 53s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 15 to 17 lbs., dull, 33s 6d. Short ribs. 18 to 20 lbs., steady, 31s 6d; slong clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., easy, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., easy, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., easy, 31s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 32s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 23s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 23s 6d. Lard, steady; prime western, in therees, 25s 3d, American refined, in palis, 28s 3d. Tallow, prime city, firm, 23s; Australian in London, steady, 25s 3d. BUTTER-Finest United States, 86s; good,

CHEESE-Firm; American, finest white, 44s 6d; American, finest colored, 45s. Minneapolis Wheat Market. MINNEAPOLIS. July 19.—WHEAT—Close: In store, No. 1 northern, July, 76%c; September, 57%657%c; December, 68%69%c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67%c; No. 1 northern, 68%c; No. 2 northern, 67%c.
FLOUR—Higher: first patents, \$3.7003.30; second patents, \$3.5003.60; first clear, \$2.50672.60

BRAN-In bulk, \$9.75@10.00. Duluth Wheat Market. OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Week Closes with Light Receipts of All Kinds of Stock.

USUAL SLOW SATURDAY'S CATTLE TRADE

Hog Market Opens About Steady with Friday Morning and Then Eases Off Towards Close-Rather Slow Throughout the Day.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 29, Receipts were: Cattle, Hogs. Sheep.
2,361 4,820 2,95
2,704 11,223 1,580
3,062 7,208 4,779
2,335 4,874
1,139 6,997 483
382 6,963 855 Official Thursday . Official Saturday

Average price paid for hogs for the last

		1829.	1898.	1897.1	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
July July July July	1 2 3	3 73 3 78	3 61	3 23 3 18 3 21	2 96 2 95 2 95	4 63 4 63 4 70	4 78	5 48
July July July July July	6 7 8 9	3 78 3 83 3 81 3 86	3 66 3 66 3 76 3 87 8 78	3 28 3 28 3 28 3 32 3 35	2 97 2 98 3 04 2 96	4 83 4 81 4 91 4 76	4 94 4 77 5 01 5 06	5 90
July July July July July July	10 11 12 13 14 15	3 96 4 04 4 09 4 05 3 99	3 70 3 73 3 82 3 77 3 77	3 18 3 14 3 16 3 17	2 97 2 96 2 97 3 00 8 05	4 63 4 67 4 72 4 78	4 79 4 96 4 80 4 73	555555555555555555555555555555555555555
July July July July July	16 17 18 19	4 01 4 16 4 28 4 19	3 82 3 89 3 86	3 17 3 20 3 25 3 35	3 07 2 97 2 95 2 97	4 81 4 82 4 83 4 89 4 94	4 86 4 97 4 90 4 79 4 74	55552
July July July July	21 22 23 24	4 21 4 34 4 36	3 81 3 79 3 82	3 38 3 27 3 25 3 31	2 93 2 86 2 83 2 92	4 85 4 81 4 76	4 74 4 74 4 81	1010
July July July July July	25 26 27 28	4 31 4 26 4 32 4 33 4 33	3 89 3 87 3 72 3 67 3 72	3 37 3 43 3 29 3 36		4 81 4 88 4 89	4 76 4 81 4 86 4 76	550

 Indicates Sunday.
 Holiday. The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle. Hogs, Sh'p. H'r's. P. Ry..... & St. L. Ry..

Total receipts 16 The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

Hogs. 617 962 1,521 2,297 1,791 Cattle. Omaha Packing Co..... 10 G. H. Hammond Co..... 46 Swift and Company.... 206

 Swift and Company.
 200

 Cudahy Packing Co.
 44

 Armour & Co.
 1

 W. I. Stephen.
 18

 Hill & Huntzinger.
 1

 Huston & Co.
 2

 Other buyers.
 17

 Held over.
 ...

 300 7,428 Totals . 345

CATTLE-There were about fourteen loads load at \$5.80. Good dry lot cows and helfers ioao at \$5,30. Good dry lot cows and neiters were scarce all the week, but good sellers, with prices steady or possibly a little stronger, in sympathy with the advance on cornfed steers. Good grass cows were just about steady, but common kinds have eased off during the week. Good cornfed bulls were good sellers all the week, but common and even medium kinds were easier. Dur-ng the early part of the week feeders were ower, but after Thursday's rain the market irmed up and closed stronger for the week firmed up and closed stronger for the week. The demand was principally for good fleshy feeders weighing 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Light stock cattle, if choice, sold fairly well, but they were not in so good demand as the heavier cattle.

HOGS—The market opened this morning just about steady with yesterday. Some choice butcher weights and choice light sold to the fresh meat trade at \$4.35, 44.0, with good medium weights at \$4.35. The demand at those prices, however, was

choice butcher weights and choice light sold to the fresh meat trade at \$4.37\frac{1}{2}64.49, with good medium weights at \$4.35. The demand at those prices, however, was limited and packers were offering only \$4.39\pi 27\frac{1}{2}\text{ for the general run of the hogs right from the start. Moreover they did not appear very anxious for hogs at those prices, it being the last day of the week. Sellers seemed to want, if anything, a little stronger prices than yesterday, and the indifference of packers and firm feeling among salesmen combined to render the market very slow and draggy from start to finish. It was after midday before a clearance was effected. The late sales were largely at \$4.30 for heavy hogs, with a few louds of the less desirable at \$4.27\frac{1}{2}\$. The market as a whole was not much different from yesterday.

The market this week on hogs has not been satisfactory to anyone for the reason that there has been a constant strife between buyers and sellers. The heavlest packers have evidently been on the bear side all the week and have been very bullish and have held on for strong prices, so that after pounding the whole week the market at the close is not quite 5c lower than it was the first day. In sfact, the market at the close of the week was only a very little easier than it was at the close of the previous week. The country seems to have come to the conclusion that the market is not going any lower and the disposition seems to be to hold back the hogs every time the market breaks.

SHEEP-Receipts today consisted of four double decks, of which three decks were consigned direct to Cudahy. Two doubles were from southern Utah, the same wethers that sold here yesterday at \$3.90, and they brought the same price today. About all that could be said of the market is that it was stendy, with the demand fair.

It will be noted from the table of receipts that the arrivals the last week were about the same as the week before, but not so large as two weeks ago. Very little change has taken piace in the ma

So far there has not been much done with feeding sheep. Orders for that kind are commencing to arrive and it is claimed that there are quite a good many on file, but as a rule they call for stock at prices somewhat lower than the present ruling prices. In other words there is a demand for feeding sheep, but buyers ideas are not cutte up to the prevailing market prices.

prices.
Quotations: Prime native wethers, \$4.25
(\$4.50; good to choice grass wethers, \$4.25
(\$4.30; fair to good grass wethers, \$3.750
(\$4.90; good to choice grass ewes, \$3.500(3.75);
good to choice spring lambs, \$5.500(6.90; fair
to good spring lambs, \$5.00(35.50); common
spring lambs, \$4.00(34.25); feeder wethers,
\$4.50(3.85). \$3.50@3.85.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS July 29.—CATTLE—Receipts.
469 head: market steady: fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, \$1.50\text{i}\$
5.85; butcher and dressed beef steers, \$1.90\text{i}\$
5.85; butcher and dressed beef steers, \$1.90\text{i}\$
5.85; steers, under 1.600 lbs. \$2.76\text{i}\$
5.85; steers, under 1.600 lbs. \$2.76\text{i}\$
5.85; steers, and feeders, \$2.90\text{i}\$
5.85; steers, \$2.90\text{i}\$
5.15\text{i}\$
5.25\text{i}\$
5.2 St. Louis Live Stock.

Knusns City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY. July 25.-CATTLE—Receipts. 380 head, supply too light to make a market; few stood about steady. Supply for week light and destrable stock made strong advance, ranging from 20c for common lots to 40c on heat droves. Heavy steers brought \$5.2095.70; lightweight steers, \$4.5095.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.7595.00;

HUGS-Receipts, 2,400 head; good active market at strong prices. Supply continues light and last week's strong values were fully maintained. Sales today: Henvy, 34,40 (54,45; mixed, 34,564,45; light, 34,364,42½; pigs, 34,2564,56.

SHEEP-Receipts for week, 21,000 head; for same week last year, 11,000 head. Heavy supplies early in week caused range sheep to decline about 25c, while lambs were about steady. Lighter supplies later caused a reaction, so that the net decline for week is about 15c on sheep, with lambs fully steady. Spring lambs, \$5,0065,25; yearlings, \$4,256,5,00; muttons, \$4,0065,00; reeding sheep, \$3,50 (64,25; feeding sheep, \$3,50 (63,00). German Press Has Small Respect for Work of the Peace Conference.

PROCEEDINGS LOOKED UPON AS A COMED

Those Who Endorse the Czar's Pur pose Disappointed at the Outcome-Belligerents Find the Affair Amusing.

NEW YORK LIVE Stock.

NEW YORK, July 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 390 head; very little trading feeling steady, Cables unchanged; shipments today, 638 head cattle and 5.184 quarters of (Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, July 30 .- The papers this week day, 638 head cattle and 5,184 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 96,213 head on sale have been giving their verdices on the outcome of the peace conference at The Hague CALVES—Receipts, 96,213 head on sale; market dull and unchanged; poor to food yeals, \$4,000,600; fed calves, \$4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMES—Receipts, 4,155 head; 16 cars on sale; demand good; sheep steady; lambs, 10215c higher; common to good sheep, \$1,0004.00; lambs, \$5.0007,15; one deck, \$7.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,776 head; no sales; nominally steady at \$4.7004.80. The tone of the comment of the papers triendly to the conference is one of disappointment that so little was accomplished, while those opposing it indulged in gleeful felicitations that no more was accomplished. The Tageblatt considers that the form of

arbitration adopted marks an important step toward securing the peace of the world, and Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, July 29.—Receipts of cattle
were too small to make a market today and adds: "Whoever knows the tollsome way in which progress of international law is made will be satisfied with this result." The Post says: "The result shows that those who had been neither too optimistic

were too small to make a market today and prices were about unchanged.

A good demand from shippers added a shade to the prices of hogs; fancy brought \$4.4074.55; heavy lots, \$4.2024.55; light hogs, rough, \$2.0024.00.

There was the usual dull Saturday sheep market today. Sheep were salable at \$2.00 (33.00 for culls, up to \$4.5026.35 for prime wethers; ewes brought \$3.0074.50; feeders, \$3.5023.75; western rangers, \$4.0024.50; yearlings, \$4.0025.50; spring lambs, \$3.7504.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 600 head; hogs, 12.000 head; sheep, 2,500 head. nor too pessimistic in expectations were in the right.' The most important result the Post sees is that a method is now open to nations for settling difficulties, saying: "While the conference has not ushered in the millennium

still it shows that the powers are earnestly striving to preserve for the people the blessings of peace." The national-liberal Boursen-Zeitung calls the final protocol a funeral oration, and says

the results equal zero. The Kreuze Zeitung, referring to the United States and England, says: "The nations that boast loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistance to really humanitarian proposals."

The Kreuze Zeitung further points out that while England and the United States stood together in opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up England's refusal to abandon dumdum bullets.

"The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the czar's proclamation," the Kreuze Zeitung continues, "introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions."

The agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung makes merry over the friends of peace whose cherished hopes are far from being realized. The socialist Voerwaerts gives the conference a parting shot, calling it a com-"The hardest work of the members." edy. bushels.

CORN-Lower; No. 2 cash, 31c; track, 32c; July, 31c; September, 30%g30½c; December, 28c.

OATS-Lower; No. 2 cash, 21c; track, 21½c; July, 21½c; September, 194c; May, 21½c; No. 2 white, 26027c.

FLOUR-Dull and weak, but not quotably lower. this journal says, "was to refrain from laughing in each others faces at their own strong protest, asserting that experience

Arons the Center of Fire.

The press of Berlin devotes much attention o the Arons case. Dr. Arons is a professor who lectured on physics in Berlin university new brought \$2,56. Flaxseed, \$3c. CORNMEAL—Steady, \$1.85@1.90. BRAN—Lower; sacked, east track, 58@59c. HAY—Steady; timothy, \$8,00@12.00; prairie, and also a social democrat, whose presence in the university had given great offense to all favorable to drastic measures for combating socialism. The diet passed a law a year ago, called by the press the Arons law, making it possible for the government to the international parliamentary conference proceed against and dismiss socialist pro-Under this law the philosophical faculty a week ago tried Prof. Arons and unanimously declared that they saw no reason to take action. The state's attorney appealed the case to the ministry, who, it is regarded certain, will dismiss Prof. Arons.

WHISKY—Steady, \$1.26.
IRON COTTONTIES—Quiet, \$5c.
BAGGING—Quiet, 66,66%c.
PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats, steady;
boxed shoulders, \$5.12½; extra shorts, \$5.25; clear ribs, \$5,50; clear sides, \$5.62½. Bacon,
quiet; boxed shoulders, \$5.50; extra shorts,
\$5.75; clear ribs, \$6; clear sides, \$6.12½.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 88,000 bu.; corn, 112,000 bu.; oats, 54,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; wheat,
10,000 bu.; corn, 6,000 bbls.; wheat, The papers of all parties discuss the case at great length. The Pan-Germanic Deutsche Zeitung says the faculty of Berlin university has shown the same capacity for con sideration of state affairs that was shown by some professors in treating the Danish question last year. The Kreuze Zeitung reproaches the faculty with holding that social democrats should be treated on an equal KANSAS CITY, July 29.—WHEAT—September, 6414c; December, 6614c; cash, No. 2 hard, 64c; No. 3, 6614g6614c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 3, 542g66c; recelpts, 166 cars.

CORN—September, 274c; December, 2514c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 234c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 2 comments on the action of the conservatives as follows: "It is impossible to treat a cash, No. 2 mixed, 29%c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3, 29c. OATS—No. 2 white, 26c, RYE—No. 2, 52%c. HAY—Choice timothy, \$7.59@8.00; choice existing social order as having the same political rights as other parties."

The liberal papers side with the faculty, holding that their decision was the only one consistent with the freedom of university instruction. The centrist press defends the faculty on the ground that Prof. Arons, as professor of physics, does not handle the question of socialism in his lectures.

It is observed that since the president of the Reichstag has permitted discussion of the emperor's utterances if they are printed in the Official Reichanzelger the kaiser's telegrams no longer appear in that paper, but in the semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Kaiser May Visit Cherbourg.

A Westphallan paper reports that negotiations have been proceeding between Paris and Berlin the last ten days preparatory to the visit of the emperor to Cherbourg and Brest on his return from Norway. Nothing apparently is known of such plans in Berlin, where preparations are being made for the arrival of the entire imperial family at Wilhelmshohe next week.

The empress is recovering rapidly from the effects of her accident. Thursday evening she was able to witness from the balcony of her hotel fireworks and prize shooting in honor of the birthday of Prince

Oskar. The Solingen Chamber of Commerce re prietor of an old jewelry house which has ports that exports from that district to the United States have fallen off 40 per cent as the result of the Dingley tariff. The of the muscles and a frightful appearance Dresden Chamber of Commerce complains loudly of American competition, especially . The method to be pursued in the execu in manufactured articles and says the success of the Americans is due to the extraordinary activity of the United States consuls and to the immense capital of American manufacturing companies, permitting the greatest possible division of labor and specialization, enabling them to produce cheaper in spite of higher wages. The report admits that Americans sell at low, even cut-throat prices, but explains this by the assertion that high duty enables manufacturers to sell for high prices at home while they dispose of their surplus abroad at the dered a dozen dessert forks at your house lowest figure.

The falling off of exports to the United States leads to the view that exportation pump and then, there being no air in the fork which I see by your catalogue is quoted will cease entirely and it will be necessary for German manufacturers to Fuild close money order for \$3 and hope it will branches in the United States.

The prohibition of fresh meat from Bel gium is having a disastrous effect on butchers along the frontier. The law formerly The Louisiana letter came two days later permitted persons living along the border to bring meat across in small quantities, "Gentlemen: A long time ago I ordered duty free. Accordingly a large class of from your house a hat brush with silver butchers sprang up who handled such meats, back which was \$1.50. Several days after I but their occupation is gone. There have received it I received a duplicate, which I been many severe rain and hallstorms painter the other day when seen in her decided to keep. I now send you the money throughout Germany this week, with hot, for the second brush, \$1.50, and hope you humid temperature. In many places the tive effects can be produced on china with a will pardon my delay in notifying you, as I storms were the most severe ever experi- pen and gold properly mixed for the purregret it exceedingly and hope you will re- ensed. In Hanover such severe storms had not occurred in thirty years.

Telegraph boys will be experimentally em ployed in Berlin, replacing men. and it has been on their consciences all the change will begin soon with the substitu-

The Lay Figure thought it curious that lene searchlight which can be carried by After washing and drying it carefully. woman, generally speaking, has no com- one man and which will illuminate everyplete understanding of the right of suffrage. "For it would seem," he observed, in that connection, "that a person who can after a battle and in bridge building at square shader. She must remember that understand a dress pattern ought to be night.

'If she were to be clothed with this right. might be different." suggested the Un-Of course none of the others had the est consternation in insurance circles. The fore dipping into the bottle of luster. It is

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Deutsche Voesiche Zeitung this week has a shows that American companies are untrustworthy and warning the government against again giving them the right to do business here

The United States ambassador, Andrew D White, and Mrs. White will go to Baythere.

reuth on August 16 to attend the festival Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis passed through this city yesterday en route to

INSTEAD OF ELECTROCUTION.

New and Painless Way Japanese Convicts Will Be Put to Death. The Japanese government is striving t

at Christiania.

liscover a new and more modern mode for the execution of its convicted criminals. It has laid aside the idea of execution by electricity as it is now practiced in America and is considering an entirely new and improved method of execution, relates the New York Herald. It is quick, painless, quiet and peaceful. The Japanese consider it even far better than the most modern mode, that footing with other parties and confirms the of electricity, inasmuch as it does not harm whereas electricity when not applied to ex party that declares war on the state and the

The "death" or "vacuum" chamber, as i is to be known, is to be an airtight cell built in or adjoining the prison. It is to be eight feet in height, ten feet wide and ten feet long. The four sides are to have each an airtight window of three-quarter inch plate glass, so that the operators, prison and other officials may have an op portunity to witness the execution and de termine the results.

The cell will be connected with an air nump, which will have a power of causing the expulsion of the air in the cell in one minute, and forty seconds, thus acting so quickly as not to allow the victim to become suffocated or distressed in even the slightest degree, but, instead, causing almost instant death. In fact, it was shows when the experiment was tried upon a large St. Bernard dog that the animal was dead a minute and a half after the vacuum was completed.

The experts before whom the experimen was tried were not only marvelously pleased and surprised by the excellent success, but were so positive, while the vacuum continued, from the peaceful and lifelike appear of the dog that he was still alive that they would not allow the vacuum to be discontinued for thirty minutes. When on examining the St. Bernard they found that it was dead one and a half minutes after the vacuum was completed they pronounced the method "a revolution in the method of execution" and declared that it was far better than electricity, which causes a stiffening of the face and eyes.

tion of criminals by this chamber, should it be adopted, will be as follows:

The condemned will be stripped, so that the air which might become lodged in and between the folds of the garments will not be able to cause any hitch in the execution. The condemned will be placed in a position on the flat of his back, at full length, and with the hands clasped above the head so as to allow full expansion and contraction of the chest.

This is done so that when the vacuum is forming the air in the body being expelled by the contraction of the chest, will be instantly drawn out of the chamber by the air chamber to replace that exhaled, death will ensue.

DECORATING CHINA WITH A PEN. What a Woman Without Artistic Tal ent or Training Can Do.

"It is quite possible for a girl to decorate for her own tea table pretty cups and soucers, even if she has no knowledge of ceramic art," said a well-known china studio. "All sorts of pleasing and decorapose. It is really impossible to do strong, firm scrolls and borders on small articles. such as cups, saucers, and borders on plates, with a brush. When brushes are used such work is invariably untidy and in every way The unsatisfactory.

"Let the girl who has an ambition to do tion of eight boys from 16 to 17 years of the work procure a prettily-shaped perfeetly plain cup and saucer. By that I mean A German official has invented an acety- one free from embossing or raised effects. moisten well with alcohol. Get a few bottles thing for 100 yards. It is expected to be of luster-green, pink and violet-also a bottle of great use in searching for the wounded of essence for mixing gold, and a small, turpentine should never come in contact with The announcement that one of the great luster, as it not only destroys the color, but | menial. American insurance companies has decided leaves a purple smudge. If she wishes a to comply with the requirements of the strong color use the luster in its Prussian law in order to be readmitted to strength, but if a daintier effect is desired

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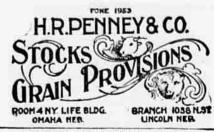
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best to use it from the bottle, as it evaporates very quickly when exposed to the air. The brush can be easily freed from color by dipping in alcohol, which should be in a small open vessel. Also she should have at hand a small dauber, the best thing being an old silk handkerchief and a piece of surgeon's cotton. "To tint the cup let her start at the top

with the rose luster, work into this delicately the green toward the top, deepening with the violet as she goes toward the bottom. She must begin to pad as soon as she has enough of one color to pad into another, for if she waits until the entire surface is colored it is apt to become too dry to blend the different colors into each other After this tinting process is completed let the piece stand until perfectly dry. Then

the gold should be mixed with the gold essence and to such a consistency that it will flow from the pen. If it is too thick it will not flow, and if it is too thin it will rub off the china when it comes from the kiln. If the decorator is sufficiently skillful to copy or compose some graceful design she may do it over the luster before firing, but if not very sure of her skill she had best apply the design by tracing after the china has been fired.

"The handling of gold with the pen is no more difficult than writing with ink, but a new pen should always be moistened before the work is begun. If the gold is mixed to the proper consistency and a little time is given to practice, the decorator will be amply repaid by the clean, firm gold lines of their design. Also work done in this manner possesses a commercial value that brush work is so fashionable I would recommend any girl who can use her pen with intelligence to try it."

Darkies of Trinidad.

Sir William Robinson, in his paper on Trinidad, retailed some of the negro stories he collected while governor of the island, says the London Chronicle. A Church of England dignitary has as servant a negress who was very fond of hymn singing and petty piffering. She took loose money off his dressing table to the tune of "Hold the Fort," and under cover of "Onward, Christian Soldier," sequestrated the eatables. The late Bishop Rawle asked a negro sit-ting in idleness by the roadside how he managed to pass the time. "I sit in de sun, massa, and let de time pass me," was the quaint and philosophical reply. These Trinidad negroes, it appears, are long and heavy sleepers. There was a

He Stopped the Lord Chancellor. London Mail: The late Lord Cairns, when lord chancellor, was, of course, an ex-officio yisitor of lunatic asylums. It is related that he went down one Wednesday when the peers do not sit, to Hanwell, knocked at the door and asked to be ad-

'Can't let you in." said the janitor; days for visitors Tuesdays and Fridays." "But I have a right to go inside, a lordship, "I insist on doing so." his lordship. "I insist on doing so." "Read the regulations," and the janitor 'Do you know who I am?" asked Lord 'Don't know and don't care," said the

"I am entitled to admission at any and every hour: I am the lord chanceflor of England.

'Ah! ah!" laughed the janitor, as he shut

do business here is received with the great- take a little of the essence on the brush be- the entrance gates in the noble lord's face. "We've got four of 'em inside already!"

severe earthquake at 4 o'clock one morn ing and Sir William, driving into town, said to his groom: "Edward, did you feel the earthquake at 4 o'clock this morning?" "No, massa," he replied, "I only went to bed at 8:30 last night."